

BY BEVERLEY TUCKER.

WM. M. OVERTON AND CH. MAURICE SMITH.
CITY OF WASHINGTON.

DECEMBER 3, 1853.

Mr. GEORGE E. FRENCH, bookseller, King street, Alexandria, is authorized agent to receive advertisements and subscriptions. Single numbers can be procured at his counter every morning.

Mr. E. K. LUNDY, bookseller, Bridge street, Georgetown, will act as agent for the Sentinel in receiving subscriptions and advertisements. In Washington, Georgetown and Alexandria.

In addition to the members of Congress heretofore announced, the following have arrived in Washington: Hon. H. B. Wright, Hon. W. B. Witte, Hon. John Robbins, of Pa.; Hon. O. B. Matteson, N. Y.; Hon. J. S. Taylor, Ohio; Hon. L. D. Campbell, Ohio; Hon. N. J. Stratton, N. J.; Hon. J. E. Hester, Pa.; Hon. W. W. Snow, N. Y.; Hon. Wm. Murray, N. Y.; Hon. M. Macdonald, Me.; Hon. Harry Hibbard, N. H.; Hon. A. H. Stephens, Ga.; Hon. J. G. Davis, Ind.; Hon. D. Kidwell, Va.; Hon. G. Doan, N. Y.; Hon. R. Middleworth, Pa.; Hon. J. C. James, R. I.; Hon. G. W. Kittredge, N. H.; Hon. Thomas Ruffin, S. C.; Hon. P. Phillips, Ala.; Hon. Jno. Kerr, N. C.; Hon. B. Craig, N. C.; Hon. H. M. Shaw, N. C.; Hon. Jas. Maurice, N. Y.

RIVERS AND HARBORS.

ADEQUATE POWERS IN STATES.

We called attention, a few days ago, to the subject of State power, through tonnage duties, to improve harbors and rivers. We referred our readers to the bill of Senator Douglas, introduced in August, 1852, and urged the consideration of the question generally upon the attention of the approaching Congress, as affording, in its solution, a means by which a great good might be attained with entire consistency with the straightest State rights doctrines. It is no more than justice to the distinguished senator who introduced the proposition, that we should add, it deserves the more attention as coming from a gentleman whose position and the interests of whose constituents make it a noble ground for compromise between those who require such improvements, and yet desire them constitutionally; and those who, while they are not opposed to them, insist upon their being made without violating the rigid rules of State rights construction. Coming from a senator resident in a city, whose prosperity rests upon the commerce of the lakes, we hail it as a common ground upon which all republicans can unite, in divorcing the federal government from the corruptions of the internal improvement system, as well as in saving it from the well-grounded charge of unconstitutionally constructing them; and, at the same time, in advancing these great and growing interests, which are so intimately connected with the development and prosperity of the country.

We recur to the subject again to vindicate its consistency with the objects of the framers of the Constitution, and to defend it from the charge brought against it by a cotemporary, of virtually conceding the power of internal improvements to Congress.

The National Intelligencer, after quoting the clause of the Constitution referring to the laying of tonnage and other duties by the States, cites the clause containing this inhibition:

"No money shall be drawn from the treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law."

The Intelligencer then proceeds: [the italics are our own] "By the first of these provisions, all moneys collected must be paid into the treasury of the United States, for which, by the second, they cannot be drawn but by an appropriation made by law."

The error into which the Intelligencer has fallen, as we conceive, arises from not noting the fact, that there is an essential and broad difference between the power existing in the States to lay duties on imports and exports, and their power to lay a duty upon tonnage. The former must be paid into the federal treasury—the latter not. We quote the entire clause:

"No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws; and the net produce of all duties and imposts, laid by any State on imports and exports, shall be for the use of the treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the Congress. No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace," &c.

"Now, it seems clear to us," says the Intelligencer, "that if these works of river and harbor improvement be managed by the States, such management is, under the Constitution, a management under the revision and control of Congress; therefore, in fact, a management of Congress, and by virtue of the consent and power of Congress. This conclusion is unavoidable; and the article of the Union is to our mind a clear concession of the power of Congress to make the improvements. The States may be used by Congress as agents in the execution of that duty."

Now, with great deference, we submit, that never in one short paragraph was condensed such a number of logical non sequiturs as appears in this just quoted.

The Intelligencer assumes that the exercise of power, under the clause above cited, by the States is a power derived from Congress, which, granting to the States, it may exercise through them, as its agents, or withholding from them, it may exert by virtue of its own inherent power. This is a grand error. The phraseology, confirmed by the history of the clause, proves directly the reverse. It does not pretend to grant power to the States—it inhibits it, except subject to restraints. In the absence of the clause, the power in question would probably have remained with the States without restraint—we say probably, with reference to what we shall hereafter indicate. The power, when exerted by the States, is not then a derivative, but a pre-existent power, unlimited except by the terms of the clause in question.

But how is it limited? and by what restraining influence? We may be asked. We answer by that of Congress. Its consent is requisite to

the laying of a duty on tonnage, though not always as to one imposed on imports and exports; for the latter may be imposed without such consent, where "absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws."

The question is this: Does the fact, that the consent of Congress to State duties on tonnage is requisite, make that power, when requisite, a derivative one in them, from Congress—or does it involve the existence of the power for like purposes in Congress? The Intelligencer assumes the affirmative; we the negative.

In the various checks to be found in our system, it frequently occurs, that the consent of one part or branch of it is requisite to the validity of the action of another, when the part whose consent is required has not as much power in the matter as that other. The one is negative—the other is positive. The one may prevent, what it can never do—the other can always do, unless it be prevented.

This Congress can never, by a mere majority vote pass any law without the consent of the President. Surely the necessity of his consent cannot imply that the legislative power of Congress is derived from the President? Nor can it imply the existence of any legislative power in him! He can forbid—what he can never do. Congress can always do, unless forbid by his dissent.

The same reasoning applies to an analogy drawn from the power of the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties. Its consent does not make his power derivative from it—nor imply the existence of the complete power in it, irrespective of him.

It is therefore obvious, that the requisition by the clause in question, of the consent of Congress to the State duties, does not involve, as a logical necessity, the existence of the power in Congress, which it may use, either by the agency of the States, or of its own motion. So far from it, as we have already intimated, it indicates a pre-existent power, absolute in the States, which, under this clause, is limited, by requiring the consent of Congress; and this for a reason which we shall presently explain.

But so far is the Intelligencer wrong in its inference of the power in Congress, from the requisition, of its consent to State duties, that the conclusion to which it thus comes, is expressly denied by the Constitution itself.

If the capacity of giving or withholding its consent to it from the States, imperatively gives to Congress the power in question, then the power to lay duties on imports and exports existing in the States under this clause, subject to the consent of Congress, must likewise be possessed by it! And if the States, in exercising this power, are agents used by Congress "in the execution of the duty," as the Intelligencer says, then it is clear, Congress being the principal, may, of its own will, exercise it! And yet the Constitution prohibits Congress from laying any "tax or duty on articles exported from any State." Thus, while Congress has no power to lay duties on exports for any purpose, the States have, even without the consent of Congress, as we have shown—but with the consent of Congress, to any extent; showing that, inconstantly, that the requisition of the consent of Congress neither makes the power, derivative to the States from it, nor demands an inference of the possession of it by Congress.

But there is one other position, which requires a moment's attention. It is that already cited in respect to the net produce of the duties being payable into the treasury, from which they can only be withdrawn by law.

If our readers will recur to the clause already quoted, it will be seen, that this provision applies only to duties on imports and exports. It does not apply at all to duties on tonnage; which are never required to be paid into the United States treasury, but are collected and disbursed by the States for their own purposes.

Thus, in no sense, can internal improvements, carried on by the proceeds of tonnage duties, laid by the States under this clause, be considered in any other light than as State improvements, made by State money, and conducted under the guidance of State policy. Federal power is neither exerted, nor the federal treasury depleted to initiate or consummate them. The States, under the Constitution, have retained a sufficient power, and have done so expressly for the purposes of river and harbor improvements, as we shall now show.

Two days before the adjournment of the federal convention, the clause of the Constitution stood as it now does, substantially, excepting the provision as to tonnage duties, which was not then in it. The provision as to duties laid by the States on imports and exports, originated from their supposed necessity for inspection purposes, &c.; and the net produce was payable into the federal treasury as a check upon the temptation to the excessive use of the power by the States, which would have resulted so injuriously to the free commerce between them.

When the clause, as it then stood, came up for consideration, the following proposal was made:

"Mr. McHenry and Mr. Carroll" (Marylanders) "moved that no State shall be restrained from laying duties of tonnage for the purpose of clearing harbors and erecting light-houses."

"Colonel Mason, in support of this, explained and urged the situation of the Chesapeake, which peculiarly required expenses of this sort."

The proposition passed—*sic* States in the affirmative, and *four* in the negative—one being divided—with the qualification requiring the consent of Congress.

This consent was required because, as the regulation of commerce was committed to the general authority, from a long and sad experience of the crippling regulations of trade, springing from jealousies between the States, it was deemed advisable to submit the exercise of the power thus reserved by the States to the assent of the legislative power of the Union.

Thus it is seen not only that the States have this power to lay tonnage duties, subject to the consent of Congress, but that the power was retained for harbor improvements, &c. The necessities alleged in the case of the Chesapeake, and the retention of this important power by the States with a view to them, shows how applicable and how adequate it is to the necessities similar in character of the States on the lakes. And let it be observed it was so retained, without any claim being then made that there was a sufficient power in Congress for the same object; for it was only the day after Dr. Franklin and Mr. Madison had presented

a proposal for vesting grand powers for improvements in the federal government, which had been defeated by the decisive vote of eight States to three!

Now, so far from the Intelligencer being right in its conclusions, that the power belongs to the federal government, to be let out to the States, as humble sub-contractors, the facts—that this power has been retained expressly by them, and historically, for that purpose, and that the consent of Congress, as the representative of all the States to this State action, is the only part or lot it has in the matter; that no cotemporary assertion, but in reality a cotemporary denial, of power in and to Congress over the same matter is proved—these facts demonstrate that the improvement of rivers and harbors is, by the Constitution, designed to be left as a subject for State control, and as entirely beyond the province of federal jurisdiction.

CHURCH ORGANS—GOVERNMENT ORGANS.

A MONSTER ORGAN.—A gentleman, writing from Hull, England, under date of November 7, to a gentleman in this city, gives the following description of an organ about to be built in London for the new Crystal Palace at Sydenham:

"I have just seen the scheme of the monster organ to be built for the Crystal Palace at Sydenham. Its contemplated erection has not, as yet, been made public, so that you will, doubtless, be apprised of its dimensions before any now in use. It will be a prodigious instrument, at least three times as large as any ever constructed. It is to occupy a position at the east end of the transept. It will contain, in all, one hundred and thirty-nine stops, and ten thousand one hundred and eighty pipes:

The Great Organ	40 stops and 3,132 pipes.
The Choir Organ	20 " 1,082 "
The Swell Organ	22 " 1,934 "
The Solo Organ	27 " 2,030 "
The Pedal Organ	30 " 1,650 "

It will be one hundred and twenty feet high, fifty feet deep, with a breadth of ninety-five feet, and will have four rows of keys. The cost of this mammoth instrument is to be \$25,000, or \$125,000! The bellows will be worked by steam."

Mr. Hill, of London, has the contract for its construction, and three years are allowed him for its completion. The largest pipe will be sixty-four feet long, which is double the length of any now in use. It will be built in stories, like a house, with staircases, &c. The sides of the case to be of glass, and the 64 feet pipe to stand in front."

The history of music has many attractions for those who love that gentle art. Between it and poetry there exists a very tender alliance. To write the songs of a nation, it has been said, is tantamount to governing that nation. The reason of this power is not so much in the poetry as the music to which it is set. All nations, however rude, all tribes, however savage, have their national music. The degraded tribes of the interior of Africa have their solemn, and not unmelodious chants. The Indians have their war songs. The ancient Britons have left us specimens of their skill in music. The ancient Israelites had their war songs and their sacred songs, set to music. We have every style of music, from the plaintive wail of the benighted African, up to the good honest old English ballad, and from that up to the most difficult, involved, and incomprehensible Italian productions.

But it was not our design to speak of vocal music. Our purpose was to refer more particularly to instrumental music. Musical instruments are various. They extend from the simple pipes of the rustic shepherd, up to the swelling and sonorous organ—the largest musical instrument, we believe, that has been invented.

Monarchs in almost every age have had, as well their musicians, as their poets—their pet fools and their mistresses. The poets, however, of royalty, called laureates, held a precarious position. A string of adulatory verses once a year, or whenever an addition to the royal family was made, constituted their labors. But we are rather wandering from our object. It was with the organ that we designed to deal.

Of the organ there are several varieties. The first is the noted hand organ. These instruments are commonly found in the hands of wandering Italians, or itinerant French, who for a copper a tune, grind music to amuse children, and to entice decorated monkeys to play at their ludicrous pranks and gambols.

The second variety is the church organ, wherein the psalms of David and the hymns in the prayer book are performed—these performances being a very delightful part of the worship of religious congregations.

The third and last variety, and the one with which we mean at present to deal, is of modern origin, and goes by the name of the GOVERNMENT ORGAN. This peculiar instrument is used, like the church organ, for purposes of worship—not, however, the worship of our maker, but the worship of mammon. Strictly speaking, its music cannot be called sacred.

The French or Italian organ-grinder is content, as we have said, with a copper a tune. Not so with a government organ-grinder. His pay must be both high and certain. The poet laureate is required, as we have said, to write but one string of adulatory, namby pamby verses a year—but the government organ-grinder, less lucky than he, is required to make perennial, perpetual music. For him there is no rest. By day and by night his services are demanded. He mingles his laudatory performances with the matin songs of the lark, and with the ugly hoot of the dismal night owl. His copious effusions of praise must flow out in season and out of season. Right or wrong, it is his duty to praise the government—magnify all its acts, and worship all connected with it.

Happily for him the monotony of laudation, is often relieved by the necessity of abuse and animadversion—not of the government, however, but of the people and the presses of the country, who are bold and honest enough to condemn what they reckon wrong. It is hard to say which task is most congenial to its taste. Both it discharges faithfully. He who can praise—can also condemn—on the principle we presume, that a good lover can be a very bitter hater.

One of the annoyances to which this functionary is subjected is the liability of his instrument to get out of tune. It sometimes gives out one note when it ought to sound another. It requires great skill to guard against such disasters.

Scattered throughout the country are numberless smaller organs, whose business it is, with religious exactitude, to catch up the tunes of the big organ, and play them for the satisfaction

ment of the natives; but these little grinders, being raw and unskilful, it oftentimes happens that they make a great and grievous discord, shocking to the persons worshipped, and most provoking to the big and leading organist. If we may be allowed to characterize the government organ by a musical appellation, we would designate it as a *bass* instrument.

It affords us much pleasure to be able to say, on the best authority, that, at the present time, there is no such thing in use as a government organ.

THE BALTIMORE PLATFORM.

We had hoped that it would not be necessary to say any thing more than we have already said in regard to the proper construction of the Baltimore platform. But we find, however unpleasant it may be, that it is our duty to do so. It is one thing to construct, it is another thing to pull down. It requires genius to build—but brute force may pull down—the edifice.

The Baltimore platform was the work of the wisest and the most patriotic men of the nation. The object of those men, who had just nominated their candidate for the presidency, was to elect him. They did not wish, however, to elect him by a trick, by bare chicanery, by open or concealed fraud. They desired to elect him by honest means, by an open and manly avowal of honest principles.

In regard to the general and proper principles of democracy there was perfect unanimity. But in regard to the different ingredients and features of the compromise, we confess, as we have all along said, there had originally been some difference of opinion. There had been, anterior to the time of holding that convention, a difference of opinion, among some members, in regard to the admission of California into the Union. There had been a difference of opinion in regard to the Texas boundary question; but there had never been any difference of opinion in regard to the constitutional and propriety of the fugitive-slave law. The two first questions were past matters—they were executed—they were finally and irrevocably settled. For good or for evil, they were ended and fixed. The third question was, in one respect, different. In the technical language of the law, it was executory. True, it was passed by Congress; but a succeeding Congress, in the opinion of some, might claim what we would always protest against, (because of the compromises of the constitution) the power to reconsider it—to alter it—to abolish it. But the Baltimore platform set the seal of its reprobation upon such a reconsideration—alteration or abolition. The Baltimore platform, and those who made it, fixed the fugitive-slave law as a finality. The other two questions had been fixed as finalities before, by act of Congress. The Baltimore platform, as the chairman announced, was "unanimously passed."

There were none in that convention who acknowledged themselves abolitionists; there were none in that convention who acknowledged themselves free-soilers. They all went there as democrats—as national democrats. Whether they were originally in favor of the admission of California, or of the Texas boundary, was not the question, for some of the soundest democrats of the country opposed those two measures; but it was material to know, whether they were originally and at present in favor of the fugitive-slave law and the efficient execution of it. That was another question. That, unlike the other two, being executory, and not executed, was the great and the main question. Being executory, so far as popular power and numerical force, (though not the Constitution,) was concerned, the question was narrowed down to that subject—the fugitive slave law. Being, in the opinion of some, liable to change in the manner indicated, it is fair to suppose that the feelings, sympathies, and prepossessions of the convention in regard to it would be shown. They passed it unanimously. They thus proved that they did not then, and never did desire it to be changed or abolished. That was the only feature in the compromise that there was any necessity for passing upon. The vote was unanimous. It was conclusive—it was final.

Then let those rip up and reopen the compromise who will. Let those rip up and reopen the Baltimore platform who will. For our part, we stand to it and we stand by it. It is a finality; all professing to be democrats must act in accordance with it, or falsify the pledges they have made. We can well understand the insidious assault made upon it. We can well understand and appreciate the effort now made to destroy it. It must be pulled down, or the Secretary of the Treasury, the Washington Union—the free-soil press—the soft party and all their aiders, abettors and sympathizers must stand before the country convicted of inincerity—of hypocrisy. Let them pull it down if they can. Let them dis-honor its noble and patriotic builders—for our part, we will have nothing to do with such a movement. The time will come when these things will be repented of in sackcloth and ashes. The hour may not be at hand—the time may not be now—but it will be soon.

A Prosperous Fire Department.—The result in the change of the fire department, from the present to the proposed one, is a saving of six months' expense, is—

Peace and good order in our streets. Silence and quiet at our engine houses.

Harmony among the entire membership. And reform in their moral and social condition. To these is to be added an actual saving in the money expended. The successful working of the new department has gratified the public, and respect to the intelligent and able efforts of the chief engineer, Miles Greenwood, and his recommendations is due by the citizens and the city council. Mr. Greenwood suggests, first, a measure of economy and public necessity, the building of four new steam-engines much lighter than the one now in use; second, a wise provision for the daring and desperate firemen, the creation of a fund for the relief of the families of the firemen, in case of those that may be disabled while in the service of the department; third, as a means of efficiency, the erection of a tower some forty feet high, on the top of the Mechanics' Institute, in which an alarm bell shall be placed, and a watch stationed day and night, to secure the city from the erection of imperfect and dangerous walls; and an ordinance passed constituting the chief engineer and assistant a board for erection of buildings within the city limits, deferring the thickness of the walls and such other matters as public safety requires, and to see that all ordinances, respecting the same, be put in force.

Naval Matters.—A meeting was held on the 23d instant, at the town hall of Portsmouth, to take steps for obtaining an increase of wages in the navy yard.

In Chicago, 25,163 cattle have been packed during the present year, the whole amounting to 14,369,427 pounds.

The Lunatic.

No part of our laws implies a more becoming consciousness of the fallibility of human judgment, than the cautious and deliberate procedure required in ascertaining mental disease, and surrendering a supposed lunatic to the custody of his kindred. A remarkable instance of this kind fell under my own observation. I was on my way to visit an uncle resident on the coast of Cornwall, and believed myself very near my journey's end, when the stage-coach driver admitted a stranger to fill a seat which had been vacated. The other three passengers were busily engaged in a discussion on lawful and unlawful duels, and referring occasionally to a pamphlet printed in 1632, on occasion of the battle awarded in the preceding year in the court of chivalry, on an appeal of reason by Lord Rea against Mr. Ramsey. Then followed an attempt to trace the writ of appeal and vager of battle from the practice of Turkey, and its prevalence in England till the third year of Henry VII. But our new companion, whose dress was very little superior to a disbanding seaman, suddenly joined the conversation.

"Gentlemen," he began, in a stern voice, "modern philosophers never read, therefore they are always making discoveries. Did Blackstone see any barbarity in this mode of satisfying justice, or did the archbishop of Toledo disdain to witness such a combat in the most religious court of Europe?"

This remarkable combination of authorities made one of the party smile, though his professional petulance, by the implied comparison between our English oracle and an old Spanish bigot. To waive any further dispute on the wisdom or antiquity of trial by single combat, he began to describe the dresses worn on such occasions in our third Henry's days.

"Sir," interposed our legislator in a blue jacket, "the pike, dagger, long sword, and short sword, which you speak of, were appointed for Rea and Ramsey. In Henry's time, such combatants fought with weapons of small length, with heads, hands, and feet bare; or with ebon staves or batons, having hard sand bags fastened at the ends. And each might have a four-cornered shield without any iron, and a knee protected cloth reaching to the elbow and knee. But the appellant's head was ever covered, and the defendant's rased or shaven thus."

As he spoke, the describer suddenly raised his hat, and discovered a head of most extraordinary character. It reminded us of those fine busts found among the ruins caused by a volcano, scorched and bruised, but not deprived of their noble symmetry and expression. His skin was dark, and his burning lava had hardened over it, except on the upper part of his head, which appeared to have been lately shaven, and was now bordered by a fringe of the same crisp black hair which formed the thick curl of his eye-brows, and met near his chin. Blackstone and Beccaria were wholly forgotten while we looked on this formidable countenance, and observed that the man, though he had a strong, not unlike the baton of the champions had, and the defendant's rased or shaven thus."

As he spoke, the describer suddenly raised his hat, and discovered a head of most extraordinary character. It reminded us of those fine busts found among the ruins caused by a volcano, scorched and bruised, but not deprived of their noble symmetry and expression. His skin was dark, and his burning lava had hardened over it, except on the upper part of his head, which appeared to have been lately shaven, and was now bordered by a fringe of the same crisp black hair which formed the thick curl of his eye-brows, and met near his chin. Blackstone and Beccaria were wholly forgotten while we looked on this formidable countenance, and observed that the man, though he had a strong, not unlike the baton of the champions had, and the defendant's rased or shaven thus."

As he spoke, the describer suddenly raised his hat, and discovered a head of most extraordinary character. It reminded us of those fine busts found among the ruins caused by a volcano, scorched and bruised, but not deprived of their noble symmetry and expression. His skin was dark, and his burning lava had hardened over it, except on the upper part of his head, which appeared to have been lately shaven, and was now bordered by a fringe of the same crisp black hair which formed the thick curl of his eye-brows, and met near his chin. Blackstone and Beccaria were wholly forgotten while we looked on this formidable countenance, and observed that the man, though he had a strong, not unlike the baton of the champions had, and the defendant's rased or shaven thus."

As he spoke, the describer suddenly raised his hat, and discovered a head of most extraordinary character. It reminded us of those fine busts found among the ruins caused by a volcano, scorched and bruised, but not deprived of their noble symmetry and expression. His skin was dark, and his burning lava had hardened over it, except on the upper part of his head, which appeared to have been lately shaven, and was now bordered by a fringe of the same crisp black hair which formed the thick curl of his eye-brows, and met near his chin. Blackstone and Beccaria were wholly forgotten while we looked on this formidable countenance, and observed that the man, though he had a strong, not unlike the baton of the champions had, and the defendant's rased or shaven thus."

As he spoke, the describer suddenly raised his hat, and discovered a head of most extraordinary character. It reminded us of those fine busts found among the ruins caused by a volcano, scorched and bruised, but not deprived of their noble symmetry and expression. His skin was dark, and his burning lava had hardened over it, except on the upper part of his head, which appeared to have been lately shaven, and was now bordered by a fringe of the same crisp black hair which formed the thick curl of his eye-brows, and met near his chin. Blackstone and Beccaria were wholly forgotten while we looked on this formidable countenance, and observed that the man, though he had a strong, not unlike the baton of the champions had, and the defendant's rased or shaven thus."

As he spoke, the describer suddenly raised his hat, and discovered a head of most extraordinary character. It reminded us of those fine busts found among the ruins caused by a volcano, scorched and bruised, but not deprived of their noble symmetry and expression. His skin was dark, and his burning lava had hardened over it, except on the upper part of his head, which appeared to have been lately shaven, and was now bordered by a fringe of the same crisp black hair which formed the thick curl of his eye-brows, and met near his chin. Blackstone and Beccaria were wholly forgotten while we looked on this formidable countenance, and observed that the man, though he had a strong, not unlike the baton of the champions had, and the defendant's rased or shaven thus."

As he spoke, the describer suddenly raised his hat, and discovered a head of most extraordinary character. It reminded us of those fine busts found among the ruins caused by a volcano, scorched and bruised, but not deprived of their noble symmetry and expression. His skin was dark, and his burning lava had hardened over it, except on the upper part of his head, which appeared to have been lately shaven, and was now bordered by a fringe of the same crisp black hair which formed the thick curl of his eye-brows, and met near his chin. Blackstone and Beccaria were wholly forgotten while we looked on this formidable countenance, and observed that the man, though he had a strong, not unlike the baton of the champions had, and the defendant's rased or shaven thus."

As he spoke, the describer suddenly raised his hat, and discovered a head of most extraordinary character. It reminded us of those fine busts found among the ruins caused by a volcano, scorched and bruised, but not deprived of their noble symmetry and expression. His skin was dark, and his burning lava had hardened over it, except on the upper part of his head, which appeared to have been lately shaven, and was now bordered by a fringe of the same crisp black hair which formed the thick curl of his eye-brows, and met near his chin. Blackstone and Beccaria were wholly forgotten while we looked on this formidable countenance, and observed that the man, though he had a strong, not unlike the baton of the champions had, and the defendant's rased or shaven thus."

As he spoke, the describer suddenly raised his hat, and discovered a head of most extraordinary character. It reminded us of those fine busts found among the ruins caused by a volcano, scorched and bruised, but not deprived of their noble symmetry and expression. His skin was dark, and his burning lava had hardened over it, except on the upper part of his head, which appeared to have been lately shaven, and was now bordered by a fringe of the same crisp black hair which formed the thick curl of his eye-brows, and met near his chin. Blackstone and Beccaria were wholly forgotten while we looked on this formidable countenance, and observed that the man, though he had a strong, not unlike the baton of the champions had, and the defendant's rased or shaven thus."

As he spoke, the describer suddenly raised his hat, and discovered a head of most extraordinary character. It reminded us of those fine busts found among the ruins caused by a volcano, scorched and bruised, but not deprived of their noble symmetry and expression. His skin was dark, and his burning lava had hardened over it, except on the upper part of his head, which appeared to have been lately shaven, and was now bordered by a fringe of the same crisp black hair which formed the thick curl of his eye-brows, and met near his chin. Blackstone and Beccaria were wholly forgotten while we looked on this formidable countenance, and observed that the man, though he had a strong, not unlike the baton of the champions had, and the defendant's rased or shaven thus."

As he spoke, the describer suddenly raised his hat, and discovered a head of most extraordinary character. It reminded us of those fine busts found among the ruins caused by a volcano, scorched and bruised, but not deprived of their noble symmetry and expression. His skin was dark, and his burning lava had hardened over it, except on the upper part of his head, which appeared to have been lately shaven, and was now bordered by a fringe of the same crisp black hair which formed the thick curl of his eye-brows, and met near his chin. Blackstone and Beccaria were wholly forgotten while we looked on this formidable countenance, and observed that the man, though he had a strong, not unlike the baton of the champions had, and the defendant's rased or shaven thus."

As he spoke, the describer suddenly raised his hat, and discovered a head of most extraordinary character. It reminded us of those fine busts found among the ruins caused by a volcano, scorched and bruised, but not deprived of their noble symmetry and expression. His skin was dark, and his burning lava had hardened over it, except on the upper part of his head, which appeared to have been lately shaven, and was now bordered by a fringe of the same crisp black hair which formed the thick curl of his eye-brows, and met near his chin. Blackstone and Beccaria were wholly forgotten while we looked on this formidable countenance, and observed that the man, though he had a strong, not unlike the baton of the champions had, and the defendant's rased or shaven thus."

As he spoke, the describer suddenly raised his hat, and discovered a head of most extraordinary character. It reminded us of those fine busts found among the ruins caused by a volcano, scorched and bruised, but not deprived of their noble symmetry and expression. His skin was dark, and his burning lava had hardened over it, except on the upper part of his head, which appeared to have been lately shaven, and was now bordered by a fringe of the same crisp black hair which formed the thick curl of his eye-brows, and met near his chin. Blackstone and Beccaria were wholly forgotten while we looked on this formidable countenance, and observed that the man, though he had a strong, not unlike the baton of the champions had, and the defendant's rased or shaven thus."

As he spoke, the describer suddenly raised his hat, and discovered a head of most extraordinary character. It reminded us of those fine busts found among the ruins caused by a volcano, scorched and bruised, but not deprived of their noble symmetry and expression. His skin was dark, and his burning lava had hardened over it, except on the upper part of his head, which appeared to have been lately shaven, and was now bordered by a fringe of the same crisp black hair which formed the thick curl of his eye-brows, and met near his chin. Blackstone and Beccaria were wholly forgotten while we looked on this formidable countenance, and observed that the man, though he had a strong, not unlike the baton of the champions had, and the defendant's rased or shaven thus."

As he spoke, the describer suddenly raised his hat, and discovered a head of most extraordinary character. It reminded us of those fine busts found among the ruins caused by a volcano, scorched and bruised, but not deprived of their noble symmetry and expression. His skin was dark, and his burning lava had hardened over it, except on the upper part of his head, which appeared to have been lately shaven, and was now bordered by a fringe of the same crisp black hair which formed the thick curl of his eye-brows, and met near his chin. Blackstone and Beccaria were wholly forgotten while we looked on this formidable countenance, and observed that the man, though he had a strong, not unlike the baton of the champions had, and the defendant's rased or shaven thus."

Our guest's imagination probably caught some unintended reference in this allusion to Shakespeare, and he replied, with a fierce gesture:

"He is right, and I have no honor to be jealous of. Gentlemen, I understand the purpose of all this. You persuade yourselves that an outrage which did not end in the actual loss of my life and property, is not worth a public and difficult investigation; you wish to soothe me into forgetfulness and forgiveness, and I thank you for the attempt. You know not what a blessing it would be to forget, and I have sought for it in many ways, but these men haunt me still, and I must accuse them. Remember, gentlemen, I did not say how much of my life and property they spared, nor how little."

We could make no answer to a speech which, with all its obscure incoherence, was so solemn. Almost convinced that his visitor was insane, my uncle soothed him with an assurance that he would expedite the progress of justice, and had begun to offer him a chamber under his roof till morning, when another stranger, with three attendants, claimed admission. They were brought into the room where we still sat with a decorum which started from the place at their entrance, and held up the formidable baton I have mentioned once before. Sir Frederick Cornwall, as I choose to call our new visitor, presented himself with very engaging politeness, and entreated pardon for his relative's intrusion. I accompanied him into another apartment, and heard his expressions of regret for the national insanity which seemed to have taken entire hold of his nephew's mind, and an old Spanish bigot. To waive any further dispute on the wisdom or antiquity of trial by single combat, he began to describe the dresses worn on such occasions in our third Henry's days.

"Sir," interposed our legislator in a blue jacket, "the pike, dagger, long sword, and short sword, which you speak of, were appointed for Rea and Ramsey. In Henry's time, such combatants fought with weapons of small length, with heads, hands, and feet bare; or with ebon staves or batons, having hard sand bags fastened at the ends. And each might have a four-cornered shield without any iron, and a knee protected cloth reaching to the elbow and knee. But the appellant's head was ever covered, and the defendant's rased or shaven thus."

As he spoke, the describer suddenly raised his hat, and discovered a head of most extraordinary character. It reminded us of those fine busts found among the ruins caused by a volcano, scorched and bruised, but not deprived of their noble symmetry and expression. His skin was dark, and his burning lava had hardened over it, except on the upper part of his head, which appeared to have been lately shaven, and was now bordered by a fringe of the same crisp black hair which formed the thick curl of his eye-brows, and met near his chin. Blackstone and Beccaria were wholly forgotten while we looked on this formidable countenance, and observed that the man, though he had a strong, not unlike the baton of the champions had, and the defendant's rased or shaven thus."

As he spoke, the describer suddenly raised his hat, and discovered a head of most extraordinary character. It reminded us of those fine busts found among the ruins caused by a volcano, scorched and bruised, but not deprived of their noble symmetry and expression.